

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published Every Morning, Monday Excepted, at Tonopah, Nevada

W. W. BOOTH,
Editor and Proprietor



J. S. DAVELER,
Manager

Member of Associated Press

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION	
One year.....	\$12.00
Three months.....	3.50
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Entered at the Postoffice in Tonopah at second class matter.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

DIVIDENDS ON MINING PROPERTIES.

The Mining World has a very interesting article on the dividends on mining properties, which will be very good reading for those who are interested in the game, and for those who are interested in knocking mining for their own unworthy purposes. The greatest dividends are those paid by the copper companies, but there is nothing small about the amounts that have been paid and that are being paid by the gold and silver properties throughout the United States.

According to the authority quoted, 109 mines and metallurgical works in the United States, have paid dividends for the eight months of this year, amounting to \$64,967,181. Up to date these same concerns have paid dividends of \$519,191,803 on an issued capitalization of \$555,114,517, showing a return of 93 1/2 per cent. In the category are included 104 gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and quicksilver mines which have already declared dividends amounting to \$471,734,208, which is equivalent to 124 per cent on the outstanding capitalization of \$383,239,467.

These figures are dazzling to the eye, particularly when it is remembered that they are not figures on paper, but represent the hard coin of the realm which has been taken out of the ground. They show what it means to develop the ground, and that the return is far in excess of the investment. The man in the east, who is paid to decri mining investments for the benefit of the Wall street securities fails to find where dividends are paid on investments in mines. He can see no farther than the money which goes in; he never sees the money coming out of the ground.

These returns, however, are a very satisfactory assurance to those of us who have faith in the mining industry, that we are on the right track, and that we are not putting our money into the ground in vain. Nevada did not produce all this money that has gone out in dividends, but the state has done its share in the way of contributing to the vast amount of dividends that has been paid. We have gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and tungsten, the latter being as yet in a crude state of development.

John Salsberry, a Tonopah man, is now sinking a great amount of money in the opening and developing of the Ubehebe copper mines in the southern part of the state. He has developed the properties to a degree that he can begin to see the dawn of the returns; but he has yet further to go in the way of expenses. He will put a railroad into the Ubehebe country before he begins to ship, and the railroad will cost well on to a million dollars. But what is a couple of million dollars to expend on a proposition that yields the returns that are set forth in the article of the Mining World?

Everything in the nature of mineral is being found in this state, and when we see such dividends as those which are referred to, it gives encouragement to the man who is patient enough to explore unknown countries and prospect the hills; it gives backbone to the man who has the pluck to develop the properties, and it gives courage to the men who are willing to invest and take a chance of their property making good.

DID KISSING ALWAYS EXIST.

Professor Tells of Countries in Which Lips Never Touch Lips.

With most civilized and many uncivilized people the kiss is the natural expression of love and kindred feelings.

How is it then to be explained that a kiss has come to be of such vast importance? How is it that a light touch of the lips is able to express our inmost feelings more eloquently than the words of any language?

Is this to be considered something primitive or something artificial and conventional? Is it as natural to kiss when we love as to laugh when we are happy or cry when we are sad? In other words, is Steele right when he says that nature has taught us to kiss and that "nature was the author of the kiss and that it began with the first courtship?"

I shall try to answer this question, but I must advance the remark that we here touch something of which we cannot know anything definitely and that all we can do is to put forward more or less plausible theories.

First, it is important to remember that many nations do not know the kiss in its ordinary form. It is unknown in the greater part of Polynesia, in Madagascar and among many negro tribes in Africa, principally, of course, among those who mutilate their lips.

W. Reade tells of the terror of a young negro girl when he kissed her. It is also unknown among the Patagonians and the Eskimos as well as among the natives of part of Finland. B. Taylor says in his "Northern Travel" that, while in Finland men and women may bathe together, kissing is considered immoral and indecent. When he told a Finnish woman that it was common in England for husband and wife to kiss each other, she replied indignantly: "If my husband dared try that I would box his ears so that he would feel it for a week."

If one then asks what takes the place of the kiss among these people, it should be remembered that there are an infinite number of greetings. Some people slap each other's hands

or stomach, others blow on each other's hands, while still others scratch their right ear and put out their tongues.

To smell the peculiar odor of a human being whom one loves, produces joy. Timkowski writes of a Mongolian father who from time to time smelled his son's head. This with the Mongolians is a sign of fatherly love.

It is not very likely that the inspiratory muscular movements of the lips should be the natural physical reflex of feeling of love, as for instance the contraction of the muscles of the brows may be the direct manifestation of anger.

Neither do I believe that the mere touch of the lips has primarily been enough to say "I love you," but is rather to be considered the means to enjoy a certain sensual feeling, a way of enjoying through the nerves of nose and lips the peculiar odor of another human being.—Professor Nyrop, University of Copenhagen.

TONOPAH AND GOLDFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.

BULLFROG - GOLDFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.

Change of time in passenger train service subsequent to Sept. 23d, 1907.

The time of arrival and departure of passenger trains Tonopah will be effected as follows:

Through train to Coast and Eastern points, now leaving Tonopah at 8:00 a. m., will leave at 8:10 a. m. Evening train now leaving at 6:50 p. m., will depart at 8:00 o'clock. Through train from Coast and Eastern points now arriving at 9:00 a. m., is due to arrive at 9:10 a. m. Evening train now arriving at 7:55 p. m., is due to arrive at 8:05. Through train for Los Angeles will leave at 7:45 a. m. instead of 7:20 a. m. Local train from Goldfield will arrive at 11:00 a. m. 9-19-21

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LEGAL LIGHTS AT LOGGERHEADS

ATTORNEY DENNIS DISAGREES WITH JUDGE BREEN IN DWYER CASE.

Judge Breen has taken exception to the reversal by the Supreme Court of the verdict in his court in the case of Patsy Dwyer, charged with murdering Conductor Williams. Both he and District Attorney A. J. Maestretti of Lander county object to statements made by Justice Norcross in regard to the lines of the prosecution, and Judge Breen is very severe in his strictures, according to the Austin Reveille. Dwyer deliberately killed Conductor Williams, and at the same time wounded a man named Dyer who was with him. The defense of Dwyer was that he had shot the wrong man. The retrial is granted on the motion for a change of venue, which was denied by the lower court. When the order was issued in Judge Breen's court, for the change of venue, according to the paper quoted, District Attorney Maestretti, who conducted the prosecution, arose and said:

"If it please the court, at this time, I wish to rise to the question of privilege in relation to a statement made in the disposition of this case, wherein it was reversed in the Supreme Court, and that is this: In its decision the Supreme Court has stated in substance that the theory of the prosecution in this case was that Dwyer killed Williams through a mistake while looking for a man named O'Brien, with whom the defendant had had trouble during the day over a prostitute.

"I wish to state at this time that that is absolutely not the fact, further, that there is nothing in the records from the first page to the last which suggests or would warrant the Supreme Court in making such a statement in its decision, and where anything is shown on that record upon which the Supreme Court renders such a decision is beyond my understanding."

Judge Breen then made the following remarks:

"I highly commend you, Mr. District Attorney, for the steps you have taken to put yourself right with the public in a matter so closely connected with your onerous official duties. The statement in the decision of the Supreme Court which you have contradicted, I also know to be utterly without foundation. You were alone in the case for the State and I say you did not conduct its prosecution upon the theory of mistake, nor is there anything in the record to so indicate.

"The Supreme Court, being the tribunal under our judicial system to which has been given, so to say, the last word, that tribunal it seems to me, should be exceptionally careful to make no statement having a tendency to unjustly reflect upon or misstate the position of any officer, party or witness connected with the trial of a case.

"So far as it appears to me by the stenographic record on file, the statement in the opinion as written by Judge Norcross, to which objection has been made, like some other assertions in the same abnormally strange document, is neither fair to you as prosecuting officer, nor to this court; and whether or not it was made for the purpose of bolstering up a decision, which, to my mind, is neither founded on law nor supported by fact, and is a palpable reversal of the Millain case, which for forty years has been the law of this State, on the question of change of venue, it was highly reprehensible for its author, or authors, to have made it. I used the word 'reprehensible,' let me say as a modification 'reprehensible'—if the court knew what it was doing, 'pitiable,' if it did not.

"The clerk will spread the remarks of District Attorney Maestretti with the remarks by the court in the minutes of this day's session."

Former Judge Dennis, who was chief counsel for the defense, said last night in reply to the strictures of Judge Breen and the prosecuting officer:

"If the theory of the prosecution was not that the killing of Williams and the wounding of Dyer was by mistake, and that it was the intention of the defendant to kill O'Brien, with whom he had had an altercation in the early afternoon of that day over a prostitute, in the saloon of one, Cooper, I do not know why they proved all the facts of that altercation, or why they proved the defendant's declarations to Alice Miller about five minutes before the homicide, to the effect that the defendant was at her house searching for O'Brien. If it was not the theory of the State that the killing was a mistake, then they certainly had no

theory, for the transcript of the testimony is replete with the evidence of numerous witnesses of the altercation between the defendant and O'Brien; and that the defendant was searching for O'Brien up to within three to five minutes of the homicide.

"In my opinion, if the Supreme Court had not reversed the case on the ground of the motion for a change of venue, they would have usurped the legislative functions, in that they would have practically repealed the law in such cases in this State."

MOTHER'S SONG.

Mother sang it years ago
On the little farm,
While a tired, sleepy boy
Rested in her arm.
While a squeaky rocking chair
Creaked and groaned below,
With the rhythm of the song
Sung so soft and low.
"Suwanee River"—still it rings
In these ears of mine.
"Suwanee River"—unto me
Nothing was so fine.
Still I hear the creaking chair,
Still the shadows creep,
Even now the little song
Makes me think of sleep.

Boyhood sorrows were forgot
There on mother's breast.
"Suwanee River"—far away,
Brought me peaceful rest.
Many songs I've heard since then,
None has half the charm,
Mother sang it years ago,
Mother—on the farm.
—Denver Post.

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COULDN'T CORNER HIM.

City Superintendent of Education William H. Maxwell is telling a good story about a young medical friend of his, who is interested in insanity symptoms, and is a sort of amateur alienist. The other day the student got a chance to visit one of the wards in the asylum for the insane at Matewan, and having heard that there was a man confined there who labored under the hallucination that he was God, the student asked that he be allowed to see this patient first, as he appeared the most promising for investigation. He was taken to the ward where the lunatic was confined and the following conversation ensued:

Student—Are you the Deity?
Lunatic—From everlasting unto everlasting, I am he.
Student—Well, I've been looking for you for a long time. I have a question to ask you. How do you reconcile the doctrine of predestination and free will?
The lunatic drew himself up to his full height, and giving the medico a scornful glance, replied: "My dear sir, I never talk shop."—New York Times.

A MODEST WISH.

"When he gets a chance to stand up and address an audience he seems to be perfectly happy."
"Not perfectly happy. He can't help wishing that he was part of the audience at the same time, so that he might applaud himself as he deserved."—Philadelphia Press.

KITCHENER'S SARCASM.

England's great military chieftain, Lord Kitchener, has a pitiless contempt for anything which savors of effeminacy in a man. This is illustrated by an incident which occurred soon after his return to England from his Egyptian exploits. He was accosted by a young lord who had an annoying zeal for collecting the autographs of distinguished persons. Meeting Kitchener, he gushed:

"Do me the honor to pencil your name on this, Lord Kitchener (producing a lace handkerchief), and I'll have the autograph worked in silk and keep it forever in memory of the hero of Khartoum."

"Your sister's, I presume," said Kitchener, sniffing at the scented handkerchief.
"No, it's my own. A very pretty pattern, isn't it?"
"Very," said Kitchener, in a dry way, passing the handkerchief back unsigned. "What is your taste in handkerchiefs, by the way?"—Philadelphia Press.

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